

that it would be efficacious in preventing the spread of disease and in treating common colds, coughs, "wheezing," and minor bronchial irritations. The article was not an antiseptic, and it would not be an effective preventive or treatment of any disease condition affecting poultry.

Analysis of the Alkamix disclosed that it contained sodium phosphate, 40 percent; sodium thiosulfate, 15 percent; Epsom salt, 10 percent; dextrin, 8 percent; and smaller proportions of other compounds, including iron sulfate, an iodide, and a phenolic compound such as sodium orthophenylphenate. Bacteriological examination showed that the article diluted as recommended in the labeling failed to kill typhoid organisms in 6 hours or pus-producing organisms in 24 hours. It was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the accompanying circulars and leaflets were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be efficacious in the prevention or treatment of various toxemias, colds, coryza, sinusitis, diarrhea, intestinal parasites, coccidiosis, enteritis, blackhead, and acidosis; that it would increase the water and feed consumed by poultry; that it was an antiseptic; that it was of value in checking the development of harmful bacterial and fungus growths in the drinking water and crop; that it would aid in maintaining the acid-alkaline balance of the body fluids; and that it would stimulate metabolism or normal body functions. The article would not be efficacious for such purposes or for any disease condition of poultry.

On October 3, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products, including the circulars and leaflets, were ordered destroyed.

1449. Misbranding of Robertson's Worm Expeller. U. S. v. 144 Packages of Robertson's Worm Expeller. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 13076. Sample No. 80113-F.)

On July 27, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois filed a libel against 144 1-pound packages of the above-named product at East St. Louis, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 26, 1944, by the F. B. Chamberlain Co., from St. Louis, Mo.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the name on the label, "Worm Expeller For Hogs," was false and misleading since examination showed that the article contained 61 percent of inorganic material, including compounds of iron, magnesium, and sodium, with plant material derived from areca nut, and a small proportion of American wormseed; and an article of this composition would have no value as an expeller for any species of worms that infest hogs.

On August 22, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1450. Misbranding of Dry Protosep. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Dry Protosep. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 12883. Sample No. 58699-F.)

On July 6, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against 1 barrel containing 250 pounds of Dry Protosep at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 31, 1944, from Myerstown, Pa., by the Whitmoyer Laboratories, Inc. The article was labeled as containing the following: "Ingredients Active:—Hydrochloric Acid, Benzoic Acid, Lactic Acid, Thymol, Oil of Eucalyptus, Fortified Cod Liver Oil, Copper Gluconate, Calcium Gluconate. Inert:—Bentonite, Vegetable Pulp, Water."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following labeling statements were false and misleading: (Barrel label) "A scientific flock treatment for growing stock and layers * * * for Prevention—When the chicks become 2 weeks of age, proceed as follows: Administer dry PROTOSEP one day each week, using four pounds (4%) of dry PROTOSEP and 3 lbs. (3%) Epsom Salts to every 100 pounds of regular mash (or use the special formula shown under 'Treatment') one day each week. Continue to feed this PROTOSEP treated mash one day each week until the chicks become 10 or 12 weeks of age"; (pink tag label accompanying the article) "* * * DRY PROTOSEP For the Control and Treatment of Coccidiosis * * * For Prevention— * * * administer DRY PROTOSEP mash one day each week. * * * —For Treatment— * * * Start feeding PROTOSEP treated mash for the balance of the day and for the next 3 days. Take away all grain until the treatment is completed. At the conclusion of the 4-day treatment start the regular feeding

program again." The article, when used as directed, would not be effective as a flock treatment or preventive of any disease condition of poultry; and it would have no value in the prevention, treatment, or control of coccidiosis of poultry.

On July 29, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

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Inc.:		cium gluconate; and liver ex-	
triple distilled water.....	1418	tract iron vitamin B ₁ , and	
		double distilled water.....	² 1414

¹ Permanent injunction issued. Contains findings of fact, conclusions of law, and other for judgment.

² Permanent injunction issued.

³ Injunction issued.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FEDERAL FOOD, DRUG, AND COSMETIC ACT

[Given pursuant to section 705 of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act]

1501-1550

DRUGS AND DEVICES

The cases reported herewith were instituted in the United States district courts by the United States attorneys acting upon reports submitted by direction of the Federal Security Administrator.

MAURICE COLLINS, *Acting Administrator, Federal Security Agency.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1946.

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PRODUCTS REQUIRING CERTIFICATE OR RELEASE, FOR WHICH NONE HAD BEEN ISSUED

1501. Misbranding of Pan-Secretin. U. S. v. 144 Bottles of Pan-Secretin. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 12776. Sample Nos. 41205-F, 60873-F.)

On July 5, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas filed a libel against 144 bottles of Pan-Secretin at Dallas, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Harrower Laboratory, Inc., from Glendale, Calif., between the approximate dates of March 27 and June 5, 1944. The article was labeled in part: "Formula: Pancreas Substance (Tail) gr. 3½; Duodenal Substance, gr. 1½; Excipient q. s."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that it was a drug composed partly of insulin that was not from a batch for which a certificate or release had been issued pursuant to the law.

On August 12, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

*For omission of, or unsatisfactory, ingredients statements, see Nos. 1504, 1510, 1512, 1516; deceptive packaging, No. 1547; failure to bear an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents, Nos. 1504, 1505, 1516; failure to bear the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor, Nos. 1511, 1516; failure to comply with the labeling requirements of an official compendium, No. 1526; cosmetic, subject to the drug provisions of the Act, No. 1503.